THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE (ESTABLISHED 18/73

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT. MONEY sent us, otherwise than by registered letter, postal money order, or draft on New

Fork, will be at the risk of the sender. AGENTS .- We employ no agents. THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE has many volunteer convassers, and they are generally honest and faithful; but persons who confide their subscriptions to them must be their own guidges of their responsibility. The paper will be sen! only on receipt of the subscription price.

ADDRESSES, RENEWALS, Etc.-Addresses will be changed as often as desired, but each subscriber should in every case give the old as well as new address. In venewing, subscribers should be careful to send us the label on the last paper received, and specify any corrections or changes they desire made in name or ad-

CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Penwion, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Household analters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on ONE SIDE of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and the necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special date.

Address all communications to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Washington, D. C.

EXTERED AT THE WASHINGTON POST OFFICE AS ECOORD DIASS MATTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JANUARY 23, 189

TEN THOUSAND WATCHES TO GIVE AWAY.

We have decided upon securing 100,000 more subscribers, and to do it will give away 10,000 of the famous Trenton watches to

club raisers. We will send a watch FREE, post paid, to every club raiser who sends us a club of ONLY TEN subscribers for one year.

offered, because this watch is not a cheap catch-penny make-shift, but a genuine, full jeweled patent-lever movement in a dia- sions that the Grand Army of the Republic mond-silver case, warranted for 15 years. Diamond-silver is a compound metal, as

its name indicates, composed of pure silver It is not plated, but solid, so it wears the same clear through, and is so warranted.

10,000 of them to give away, and we do not anticipate much trouble in disposing of them on these terms. our friends will appreciate the opportunity.

Have you done your duty in getting one more subscriber for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE? You should do this, for it is the best way to help your comrades.

Another Series Arranged For.

We have arranged for another series of letters by Mr. Frank G. Carpenter, whose contributions have been so highly prized by our readers. The series will number ten, and treat of the following subjects:

1. BOAT LIFE IN CHINA.

How Millions Live, Work and Die upon the People by Boats-Curious Boating Experiences and the Boats and Ships of the Far

2. PROFESSIONAL LIFE AND FAR EAST.

the Asiatics-Toothaches Caused by Worms-The Sooth-sayers and Professional Matchmakers-The Scribes and Shampooers.

3. JAPAN IN SILHOUETTE.

Sketches gotten in Japan showing the Customs of the People. 4. HOW THE ASIATICS AMUSE

THEMSELVES.

5. THE MIGHTY RIVERS OF ASIA, AND THE SCENES ALONG THEIR BANKS. The Nile a Small Wender Compared with

Tse Kiang. MONGOLIA.

7. IN THE BACKWOODS OF

COREA.

8. NINE P. M. THE WORLD OVER.

Night Life Among a Dozen Different Nations on the Other Side of the Globe.

CAIRO. The Wonderful Tomb of Ti and the Wonder-

ful Pyramidal Foundations-The Corn

Graparies of Assiout. 10. UPPER EGYPT AND THE specie payments. SOUDAN. A Description of Assiout, the Capital of

Upper Egypt, and Other Unpublished Matter about the Land of the Pharaohs. These will be written especially for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and will appear in no

other paper.

Combination.

By a clubbing arrangement with The American Agriculturist, the leading farmers paper in the country, we are enabled to Jones (Nev.) have served as long as he. All offer the two for little more than the price of one. Subscribed for separately, the two papers cost \$2.50 a year.

By this combination both can be furnished, postpaid, for one year to any subcriber for only \$1.75.

champion the soldiers have among the great pameterons is by getting it more subscribers.

INSULTING OUR FRIENDS.

Some time ago some ill-advised members of N. L. Farnham Post, No. 458, Department of New York, succeeded in securing the adoption by the Post of the following extraordinary declaration, which was sent broadcast through the country by means of the Associated Press:

The only veterans who are of right entitled to pensions are those whose pecuniary circumstances are so unfortunate as to justify them in burdening the country with their support, and who by wounds or disability incurred in the service of the country as combatants are prevented from earning a living a their respective callings, as they might have done had such wounds or disabilities not been in curred: And

That it is apparent to this Post that the action of some Government officials, and the ill-considered talk of some popularity-seeking legislators (notably Senator Ingulis, of Kansas,) in regard to the pension laws are calculated to do serious injury to the hardly-won reputation of good soldiers and the Grand Army: And

That any old soldier who applies for or accepts a sension, except under the conditions above set forth, is, in the opinion of this Post, guilty of conduct calculated to injure the good men who were and are willing to give their blood and their lives for the country, without any award beyond the approval of their own consciences and that honorable name which is dear to every partriot, The indignation of the comrades every-

where over this manifesto was intense, and THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE was deluged with letters denunciatory of the Post's action. We firmly hoped that it would develop, as has been the case in other instances, that the Post had been put in a false position, by a few designing members, who took advantage of a thinly-attended meeting, and that a full meeting afterward would set the Post right by repudiating the former unworthy action into which it had been entrapped. We suggested this in an editorial, about the time, but the Post has adhered to its action, at least so far as to not publicly reverse it.

This stubbornness in perversity makes appropriate comment by us a duty which we owe to our comrades and their cause. To not characterize it as it deserves would be a dereliction on our part.

The opening paragraph is a flagrant assault upon the fundamental theory of pensions, as entertained by the mass of comrades, and constantly and emphatically affirmed by the National Encampment. It This is an opportunity never before is a reiteration of the odious "pauper" idea. If there is anything connected with penis solidly unified upon, it is the doctrine that a pension for wounds, injuries or disand nickel, to give it hardness and color. eases incurred in the military service of the United States is not almsgiving, but the Now, who wants one? There are just payment of a just debt. The pecuniary circumstances of the pensioner have no more to do with the payment of this debt An hour's work will get one. We hope | than with the payment of any other. The Government owes the pension, and should pay it, whether the recipient be rich or poor. With rare exceptions, the Government has, ever since its foundation, acted strictly on this theory. The doctrine laid down by Farnham Post would degrade every man and woman who receives a pension to the level of a beggar receiving a dole of alms. It is an impeachment of the almost uniform practice of the Government, an accusation against nine-tenths of the comrades who are now receiving pensions, and a rebellion

against the National Encampment, the su-

preme authority in the Order.

The second paragraph is an expression of blackest ingratitude. There is no baser sin than ingratitude, and it is particularly base when its victim is so steadfast and valuable a friend of the veterans as Senator John J. Ingalls. They have been fortunate in having many warm and reliable champions and Water-The Interior Trade of 400,000,000 friends in both Houses of Congress, but to no man living do they owe such a mountain of gratitude as to the senior Senator from Kansas, whose 17 years of service in the PROFESSIONS IN THE United States Senate have been that many years of earnest, untiring, unselfish service Doctors, Lawyers and Tooth-pullers among | for the men who caved the Nation. He has never waited to be urged to do anything for them; his only questions have always been, "What can I do?" and "Is there any other I have for this Letter some Interesting | way that I can possibly help?" And what magnificent help he has given. All his indefatigable energy, all his dauntless aggressiveness, all his wonderful parliamentary knowledge, all his superb rhetoric were at the command of the veterans, without asking, for the support of anything that they wished. To him, more than any other man, the Ganges, the Irriwaddy and the Yang | they are indebted for the passage of the arrears act, which distributed more than 6. A PEEP AT THIBET AND \$200,000,000 to the veterans of the country. The good this did the country was incalculable. Aside from its honesty and justice it was of enormous service in aiding the soldiers of the West to remove the incubus of mortgages from their little homesteads. and ten millions of the money were devoted 9. UNDER THE DESERT NEAR | to this purpose. We have the high testimony of Senator Sherman, and other emi

> service in aiding the country to resume He worked for this measure of justice with a vehement energy that scorned obstacles, and would not acknowledge defeat, and its passage was his personal triumph. He has since worked as indefatigably for the repeal of the iniquitous limitation clause and when this is finally accomplished it it will be largely on account of his persistent and unceasing efforts. To have such a friend in the Senate is not to be regarded lightly. The Nation holds him as second to American Agriculturist none of his colleagues in ability. But few of them have had his experience, and still fewer a longer term of service in the Senate. Only Edmunds, Morrill, Sherman and Ransom have served longer than he, and the last named but a year. Only Allison and

nent financiers, that nothing was of greater

the rest of the 82 Senators are his juniors. Shall any veterans complain of the country's ingratitude when such a friend as Senator Ingalls has been is made a mark for such ingratitude as Farnbam Post has manifested? What encouragement will there be THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE is the only for our friends in Congress to help us, if we pers of the country. The best way to help all are liable at any moment to turn upon and

infamous! It has been sternly rebuked by hundreds of Posts, and will be by hundreds

The last paragraph in the Farnham Post manifesto is a scurrilous attack upon thousands of as true soldiers and as good citizens as the country holds. It villifies by implication men whom all the comrades and the Nation delights to honor. It denounces, in effect, every man who is capable of doing anything toward his own support if he accepts a pension. It makes no difference how terrible has been his bodily mutilation and suffering, he should not accept a pension so long as he is able to do anything else. This denunciation would include such terriblymaimed comrades as Gen. John C. Black, Corporal Tanner, and others like them. Of course the officers on the Retired List would come under the same head, and Gens. W. T. Sherman, Daniel Sickles, John C. Robinson, Wm. S. Rosecrans, S. S. Carroll, John Pope, A. H. Terry, Absalom Baird, and other gallant comrades are condemned by implica-

The whole utterance is outrageous, and deserves the bitterest things the comrades are saying in regard to it.

One of the main evils of such utterances as these is that it furnishes anmunition for our enemies, which the soldier-haters are only too glad to avail themselves of, and proclaim that the veterans are divided among themselves on great issues upon which we should be as solid as granite.

RAISE THE MONUMENT TO GEN. LOGAN. This time, when the mourners for the Lost Cause are in sackcloth and ashes for Jeff Davis, and Governors and Legislatures of Southern States are extolling the archtraitor for a highminded patriot, is a very fitting opportunity for the loyal people of the country to assert their principles and their detestation of all that Jeff Davis represented by completing the memorial to the greatest of volunteer soldiers-Gen. John A. Logan. No stronger rebuke can be given this odious idolatry of treason than by conspicuously honoring the man who stands for all time as the highest type and representative of the loyal citizens of the Nation who left everything to spring to arms in defense of the Nation's imperiled life, and who fought, suffered and died as no men ever did before to rescue the country from the fate to which Davis and his gang of conspirators had condemned it.

John A. Logan stands in the strongest possible contrast to Jeff Davis. He was as vehement in his loyalty, as gallant and devoted in his battling for the Union as Davis was dark, malignant, desperate and unscrupulous in his machinations against the National life. To honor him is to honor patriotism, unquailing courage on the field of battle and the highest soldiership in every emergency. It is to honor every man who, like Logan, left home and all that home offered, "to do and to die, if need be, for the eternal right."

Comrades, let us answer the disloyal demonstrations in the South by a simultaneous effort to complete the sum necessary to erect a monument to John A. Logan, which will be for all time a testimonial to the valor and sacrifice of the volunteer soldier in thwarting the treason of men who like Davis laid murderous hands on the country's life. Let every Post which has not sent in a contribution make it the special business of the next meeting to raise one, and let it be in proportion to its detestation of the Jeff Davis mania. Let those which have already sent in contributions increase them, as an expression of their repugnance to the mouthings of the mourners for the

Comrades, act at once. Send your contributions to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and they will be properly acknowledged.

We have already received \$12,000, and should have \$15,000 more, and at once.

THE SENATE BILL.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has decided upon a bill, and instructed the Chairman-Senator C. K. Davis, of Minnesota-to report it, which he has done. The first clause is as follows:

That in considering the pension claims of dependent parents, under the provisions of this act the fact of the death of the soldier or sailor, and the fact that he left no widow or minor child or children, having been shown as required by law, i shall be necessary only to show by competent and sufficient evidence that such parent or parents are without other means of support than their own labor or the contributions of others not legally bound for their support: Provided, That all pensions allowed to dependent parents under this act shall commence from the date of the filing of the application hereunder, and shall continue no longer than the existence of their dependence.

The changes in this from the same clause in the bill passed by the Senate of the 50th Congress are mainly verbal. The most important is the striking out of "manual" before "labor."

The second clause reads:

Sec. 2. That all persons who served three months or more in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, and who are now or who may hereafter be suffering from mental or physical disability, not the result of their own vicious habits, which incapacitates them from the performance of labor in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, and who are dependent upon their daily labor for support, shall, upon making due proof of the fact, according to such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may provide, be placed upou the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, and be entitled to receive \$12 per month; and such pension shall commence from the date of the filing of the application in the Pension Office, after the passage of this act upon proof that the disability then existed, and shall continue during the existence of the same. Provided, That persons who are now receiving pensions under existing laws, or whose claims are pending in the Pension Office, may, by application to the Commissioner of Pensions, in such form as he may prescribe, showing themselves entitled thereto, receive the benefits of this act; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent any pensioner thereunder from prosecuting his claim and receiving his pension under any other general or special act, Provided, however, That no person shall receive more than one pension for the same period. And provided further, That rank in the service shall not be considered in applications filed under this act.

rend them in this manner? The thing is passed by the Senate of the 50th Congress New York.

are: Striking out "totally" before "inca. pacitates," "manual" before "labor," and and adding after "labor"-"in such a degree as to render them unable to earn a support, and who are dependent upon their daily

The third section reads: Sec. 3. That if any officer or enlisted man who served three months or more in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged has died, or shall bereafter die, leaving a widow, minor child, or children under 18 years of age, or in case there be no widow or minor child or children, a dependent mother or father, as such dependency is defined under section one of this act, such widow, minor child or children, or mother, or father, shall be placed upon the pension-roll at the rates established for them by law without regard to the cause of death of such officer or enlisted man: Provided. That the cause of death of such officer or enlisted nan was not or is not due to a violation of the civil or military laws, or the result of vicious habits, and that said widow was married to the deceased penioner prior to the passage of this act. All pensions granted to widows under this act shall take effect f-om the date of the death of the husbands of such widows, but not dating back of the passage of this

The changes in this are the prescribing that the pensioner shall have served at least three months; have been honorably discharged, and that his death was not due to violation of law or vicious habits.

Sec. 4 reads: Sec. 4. That from the date of the passage of this act the increase of pensions for minor children shall be at the rate of \$4 per month instead of \$2 per month, as now provided by law, and in case a minor child is insane, idiotic, or otherwise helpless, the pension shall continue during the life of said child, or during the period of such disability, This is the same as in the former bill,

instead of \$5. Section 5 of the former bill, which modified Section 4716 Revised Statutes,-which prohibits the granting of pensions to anyone who voluntarily served in the rebel armyso as to prevent its applying to this act, has been stricken out, and consequently all who voluntarily served in the rebellion are ex-

except that the rate of increase is made \$4

cluded from its benefits. The bill will now have to undergo discussion in the Senate, and possibly considerable modification.

EASY TO RAISE A CLUB.

A letter from Comrade James Easton, of Whiting, Iowa, inclosing a club of 30, with \$30, shows how easy it is to raise a club when the matter is gone about with a will. Comrade Easton is a crippled veteran, who is getting a pension of \$12 a month. He found the comrades ready and willing to take the paper when he approached them, and the club was made up with little trou-

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE VETERAN CALENDAR is now ready for delivery, and several thousand have already been sent out, much to the pleasure of those who have received them. It is undoubtedly the handsomest calendar produced anywhere, and is particularly pleasing to all those interested in the war. Sent to any address on receipt of 25 cents, or five for \$1.

SENATOR Morgan, of Alabama, a year or two ago, distinguished himself by a speech in opposition to the tariff, on the ground that it raised wages, so that it was impossible for farmers to employ help at profitable rates. Last week he made another bid for notoriety by a speech in the Senate, in which he asserted that it was impossible for the whites and blacks to live together in this country, and that the best thing for all parties was to send the negro to Africa, where they could find pleasant homes and prosperity in the Free State of Congo. There is none who understand the folly of this sort of talk better than Senator Morgan's own constituents. Whatever they may think of the negro politically and socially, they are keenly alive to his value as a laborer, and nothing would be more certain to incur their bitter ill-will than any scheme which would really promise to take him out of the country. Every little while some man who goes into the South to engage a large number of laborers from some work in a distant region, finds himself driven out of the neighborhood, with a threat of summary hanging if he returns. Several have been actually mobbed for "enticing negroes to leave the country."

OUT at Fort Scott, Kan., they are making gratifying progress toward solving the great question of home supply of sugar. The Parkinson Sugar Company reports that last year it made a handsome profit, which cleared off several thousand dollars of indebtedness, and left enough for a fair dividend. The prospects for this year are regarded as very favorable. The farmers who supply the sorghum cane are more than satisfied, and will plant an increased acreage this year. About 100 acres of beets will also be planted, which will protract the workng season some weeks longer. The Fort Scott News says that "it has been clearly demonstrated that Western Kansas soil is peculiarly adapted to growing the sugar beet, and it is said by experts that the soil in Bourbon County is even more like the French soil upon which they are so successfully cultivated,"

THE candidacy of Gen. E. S. Osborne for the Republican nomination as Governor of Pennsylvania is meeting with an enthusiastic reception by the comrades, to whom he has endeared himself by his brilliant soldierly career and his zealous friendship for them since the war. They have had no better friend in the House of Representatives than he has been in his long career in that body. His own home has gone into the campaign for his nomination with enthusiasm, and the veterans and workingmen have joined hands in committees to promote that end.

ALL the political bosses are hostile to the Australian ballot system. This is natural, because it means the destruction of their influence and of the odious use of money to buy votes. But the reform has come to stay, nevertheless, and within a few years it will The main changes in this from the bill rule in every Northern State, except, possibly,

.

In next week's paper we hope to have important news for the comrades in regard to pension legislation. The G.A.R. National Pension Committee has arrived in the city as we go to press, and is now in conference with the Chairman of the Pension Committees of both Houses. We hope to be able to report action of importance in next week's NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

TRIBUNETS.

KER"

CHOO

THE GRIP IN THE HOUSE. The member quickly rose to the tips of his With his hand in the air and his eye on the chair. His manly bosom swelled: "Mister Speaker!" he yelled---But his nose wrinkled, And his eyes twinkled, And his lips crinkled,

And his lungs swinkled, And a cyclonic sneeze shook the ceiling and And flung down from its place the Sergeant-

at-Arms' mace.

THE CAUSE OF IT. heir wedding-tour.)

She: What makes that roaring, dear, we hear as we pass through the halls? He: Why, sweetness, didn't you hear the man say that there was \$400,000,000 stored in the vaults below? You know how money talks.

THE price of champagne has been raised from \$3.50 to \$4 a bottle. This will make Washington malaria a more expensive complaint than

BASE BALL has reduced pitching to a science, but after all is it done any better than when Noah made his ark water-tight with bitumen?

THE MATTER WITH THE DOG.



Lady of the Honse: Dear me, what ails your

Gentleman of the Road : Well, you see, mum, suppose you're new to housekeepin', and you out all the raisin' powder in one corner o' that loaf you give me this mornin', and that was the piece I happened to give my dorg. It's swelled im up till he's nigh bustin'. I didn't know but you'd give me another loaf that didn't have no raisin' powder in it at all. I'd feed im that, so's to equillize the stuff through his system and save his life.

PERSONAL.

Gen. Thomas J. Morgan, Commissoner of Indian Affairs, has excited the hostility of the Catholics of the country, and they are after his scalp. At a meeting of prominent Catholies at the residence of Right Rev. Bishop Watterson, in Columbus, O., on Sunday evening last, a grand council, representing 1,500 members, passed resolutions protesting in the ion as Indian Commissioner on account of the policy which he has pursued since nominated to that office, which they denounced as hostile to the Catholic Indians and detrimental to the whole Catholic Church. It is claimed that Gen. Morgan has removed men from positions for no other reason han that they were Catholies, and that he had also at his side; and I will get along somehow." interfered with their Indian schools. The General ias made a satisfactory reply to this, saying that he has discriminated against no sect or denomination; but, on the other hand, has been strictly im-

partial in his dealings. Young Abraham Lincoln, the grandson of President Lincoln, was removed from Versailles, France, where he has been ill for some months, to England, last week. It is thought that with a long rest in the quiet of an English watering-place that he will eventually recover, although he is far from the langer line as yet. An eminent London physician, who was called to attend him, thought that the change of climate would result favorably

Henry Dodge, of Washington, was striken blind on Sunday evening at the corner of Tenth and D streets. He had purchased one of the Sunday papers, and was loooking at it, when he cried out: "My God! I'm struck blind!" Comrade Dodge received a wound during the war which afflicted the spinal cord, and was stricken with paralysis | soon as he became of age, serving two years in some months ago, since which time he has been | the Elgin battery. His army record was by no compelled to go about on crutches, and his suddeu blindness is attributable to the wounds which caused his paralysis. It could not be ascertained to what | the short time left in which to win distinction, regiment or Post Comrade Dodge belonged, as he precluded the possibility of promotion. He was immediately removed to his home on Fourth street northwest, in the police patrol wagon. This | under especially trying circumstances. In is another aggravated case of "coffee-coolerism. He will probably never see light of day again. Gen. Benj. F. Butler recently presented the New

Hampshire Historical Society a very valuable collection of books and papers. Gen. Wm. T. Sherman rec

nuy made application to become a member of the Veteran Association of the celebrated 7th N. Y. regiment, which opened at night most of the its new club house at Fifth avenue and Fifty eighth time; but one day it streets, New York City, last week. It is needless gave out, and they did to say that the gallant old warrior's application for membership was unanimously and favorably | their guns, so the com-Martin L. Littlefield, who was a private in Co. F. teers to face, unarmed,

126th Pa.; Second Lieutenant Co. G. 197th Pa., and First Lieutenant Co. G. 213th Pa., was reappointed to a clerkship of class one in the Adjutantleneral's Office last week, under rule 10 of the heavily-beating hearts civil service act. Comrade Littlefield resigned from the War Department several years ago because of ill-health; engaged in farming in Montgomery County, Md., and by constant out-door exercise, has become a well man again. His reappointment will greatly please a large number of frand Army people, who are his particular friends.

John W. Bowen, Co. E, 15th Iowa, is the General Manager of the Lincoln Tank Line Co., dealers in extra variety. gasoline and coal oil, at the Capital of Nebraska. comrade Bowen was a gallant soldier in Sherman's army through the entire war, and has one of the is one of the foremost citizens of the comparatively new State of Nebraska.

A report has been recently circulated to the effect hat Gen. R. A. Alger, Commander-in-Chief of the G.A.R., had formed a syndicate to purchase the Chicago Times, which paper was to advocate Gen. Alger's nomination for President. Gen. Alger, it is needless to say, has stamped the rumor as absolutely false in every particular, and says that although he has many invitations to buy stock in various newspapers, he thinks he knows well enough that his forte is in almost any other direction, in a business sense, than publishing newspapers, so he prefers to leave this industry to other people who can spare the time and money.

Maj. William F. DeKnight, of Lincoln Post, G.A.R., of Washington, has been appointed by Gen. Alger, Commander-in-Chief, Grand Army of own, and amply able to express them, though the Republic, as one of his Aids-de-Camp.

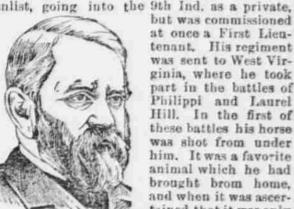
SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota's Delegation to Congress. Three Men Who Served in the Field and Have Since Won Distinction in Civil Life.

Of the four delegates from South Dakota to the National Legislature-two Senators and two Representatives—three were soldiers. The other (Senator R. P. Pettigrew) was only 12 years old when the war broke out, and so hardly old enough to shoulder a gun.

good way to dispose of a part of the surplus, the present Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and set it to circulating among the people." rather slender, well-built and graceful man, (Bride and groom doing the Treasury on with brown hair and beard, apparently un- his regiment. touched by Time's frost, with handsome, genial | After the war he purchased a newspaper in They are bosom friends as well as old school-

HON, GIDEON C. MOODY. The other Senator was among the first to



but was commissioned at once a First Lieutenant. His regiment ginia, where he took part in the battles of Philippi and Laurel Hill. In the first of animal which he had brought brom home. and when it was ascertained that it was only

wounded, he had it ared for and sent home to be nursed back to the Western papers have dealt out unstinted health, although it was so injured as to be | praise, useless. When he returned to his old camp, at | Maj. Pickler is 45 years of age. large, wellourel Hill, he received notice from Schuyler Colfax of his appointment as Captain in the of black hair, mustache and chin-whiskers 19th U. S. Regulars. He was mustered out at | show no gray; and his clear-cut forehead and the expiration of his three-months' term, but returned to the front immediately, this time as | typical Western man, with no scollops or non-Lieutenant-Colonel, and was soon promoted, while in the field, to Colonel in command. His war record is good, he being referred to in the | not only in her devotion to her husband's inmost complimentary terms in Gen. Thomas's

In 1864 Col. Moody moved to Yankton, Dak.; was elected to the Territorial Legislature in 1866, '68 and '70, serving as Speaker the last two terms; was a member of the Territorial Council in 1874; appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court in 1878; was a delegate to the Convention that nominated Gen. Grant in 1872. In 1883 was elected member of the Constitutional Convention to draft a Constitution and Memorial to Congress, and was delegated as Chairman of the Committee that visited Congress to present them. This having failed, another Convention was called, and Col. Moody was again a delegate. The Constitution drafted by this body was finally adopted, and a committee was chosen to draft an address to Congress, calling attention to the rights of the people. Col. Moody was Chairman of this committee also. He was elected United States Senator in 1885 under the bill that failed, and was again elected Oct. 17, 1889, and took his seat the first Monday in December. Senator Moody is a very handsome man, with

a bright, open, honest face and snow-white hair. He is 57 by calendar years, but only 21 in vim and animation. His home life is absolutely beautiful-music the reigning goddess there. Mrs. Moody was at the piano when I made the first call, and the five children are all musicians. Mrs. Moody is a delicate woman, petite and pretty, with abundant brown hair and ever-changing countenance. She is devoted to her family, which includes a mother, who is 95 years of age, but straight as an arrow and full of vitality and courage. She remains strongest possible language against his confirma- at home in Dakota, Mrs. Moody coming to Washington by her command, although the two ladies are almost inseparable. "But," said Mrs. Moody, "mother thought the carfare would be considerable saving over the telegraphic expenses, (laughing merrily,) and soshe said, 'Go to your husband, child; your place is

"Tell my comrades," said the Senator, "that I am here to attend to their business, and will fight as hard for their pension rights on the floor of the Senate as they fought for the rights of the country on the field of battle. I am a woman-suffragist, too; and you may proclaim it to all the world that I am opposed to taxation without representation, in practice as well as theory; and I do not see why my son should vote, when that grand woman, his maternal grandmother, who has pioneered three States New York, Indiana and S. Dakota-has no voice in the Government she has helped maintain for almost a century."

was born just 47 years ago, in the city of Watertown, N. Y. When he was but six years old the family moved to Wisconsin, and five years later to Illinois, where he remained till about 18 years ago, when he became a citizen of Dakota. means lacking in bravery, although the late date at which he entered the service, and showed his grit on many occasions, but once East Tennessee they were stationed at a place where the river afforded them water; but it was necessary to traverse quite a distance of open space to get to it, and they were com-pletely surrounded by sharpshooters, some of Schuyler County, N. Y., where he had resided unthem being stationed on the opposite bank of the rather narrow stream. They managed to get their supply of water

not have enough to wash mander called for volunthe enemy's deadly shot. others responded. With they each made a dash for the river with two buckets apiece, and filled them amid a leaden hail, rather hotter than the usual kind. They returned safely, though two of the party were wounded; but the courage that must be re-

one's shoulder, always seemed to me a rather After the war closed our young veteran began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1870, going to Dakota the year folbest of war records. His old comrades will be lowing, where he soon began his battle of life gratified to learn that he is prospering, and that he in the bloodless field or politics, making the unusual record of a candidate before five conventions in six years, beginning with '81; was successful in receiving the nomination in four of them, and elected each time.

quired to face an enemy in that fashion, with-

out the inspiration that comes from the rifle on

He was the Delegate from Dakota in the 49th and 50th Congresses, and worked like a Trojan for its admission as two States. He was always and had been prominently identified with the on the alert for anything that promised aid in that direction, and indeed the lion's share of the credit for the final victory over those who opposed the division, and the vast change in the political status of the two Dakotas seems

fairly to belong to him. Mrs. Gifford is a very handsome woman of queenly type and brunet order. She is already old in Washington life, and is exceedingly popular, though by no means a society woman. She is an original thinker, having views of her

ness, being perfectly content in her sphere of home, where she, too, is absolute queen, enthroned and crowned by "the best husband in the world," as she herself exr esses it,

A few more such couples as those sent to the 51st Congress from South Dakota, would go a long way toward answering the oft-repeated question, "Is marriage a failure?" Judge Gifford is a large man with something of a roll in his gait, that makes him seem very indifferent to his surroundings, but he gener-

a heavy suit of dark hair and beard, slightly sprinkled with gray, a pair of large, expressive eyes, and the countenance of a stalwart. He is a good friend and a good fellow to know gen-They have one child, a bright little boy, who

ally manages to get there all the same. He has

seems to inherit his mother's originality, though he scorns the thought that he resembles her in person, for he thinks his papa is much the better looking. HON, JOHN A. PICKLER,

"And," said he, "I am not right sure that I Representative, was born near Salem, Ind.; would have done so if I had been old enough- moved to Iowa when a lad, in which State he n fact, might have skipped to Canada; for it | was educated, and whence he went to the war, takes an immense amount of courage as well as | enlisting twice before he finally made it. He patriotism for a man to face death. And ap- was only 17 when the war began, and he volpreciating this fact, as I do most thoroughly, unteered to go to the army during an absence have the greatest respect for those who did of his father from home; but he met his father t, in order to preserve the best Government | when only 10 miles on the way, and after a on earth, and I will never fail while I have strong protest from him that the boy was too a voice in legislation to do all in my power | young to bear the hardships of army life, he to promote the very best pension legislation returned home. His ambition was unabated, possible. I can face the music, whether however, and like the importunate widow, he I could face cannon or not, and I think we finally, by constant agitation of the subject, owe a good pension bill to the soldier, in the gained the old gentleman's consent, and a year first place, and, in the second, it would be a later enlisted in the 3d Iowa Cav., of which Cyrus Bussey, was Colonel, and John W. Noble, Mr. Pettigrew is the youngest man in the the Secretary, was Adjutant. He served two Senate, being just three months younger than | years as private and non-commissioned officer, Senater Kenna, of West Virginia. He is a tall, re-enlisted as a veteran, after which he was rapidly promoted, retiring finally as Major of

face and an exceedingly gracious manner. He | Missouri, which he made a stepping-stone to his was born in Vermont, but was educated in higher education, working as "devil" in his Wisconsin, at the same school with Senator own office during the vacations of the Iowa Spooner, who is another one of the Senate kids, | State University first, and afterward the Ann and only five years older than Mr. Pettigrew. Arbor Law School, in each of which he earned

After skirmishing around between the States of Missouri and Iowa as plain lawyer, State's Attorney, etc., he was chosen a Garfield elector for the Second District of Iowa in 1880, and was elected a member of the Iowa Legislature in 1882. In the same year he removed to Dakota, and was elected to the Dakota Legislawas sent to West Vir- | ture in 1884; was Chairman of the Committee

on appropriations in the House. In April last he was appointed Inspector in the Interior Department and sent by Secretary Noble to Oklahoma as Inspector of the Public Land these battles his horse | Service to establish Land Offices and superinwas shot from under | tend affairs during the rush in the settlement him. It was a favorite of that country. Maj. Pickler is a "hustler from Hustlerville," and he assured me that it took all his hustling to hold his ground when the flood came. He justified the Secretary's choice, however, and his services have not only been highly commended by the Secretary, but

> built, strong, and fine-looking. nose express strength of character. He is a sense, and his wife is in word and deed his other self. This lady is another Mrs. Logan, terest, but in her efficiency also.

"Why, they say that she is a better politician than I am, out home," said he, "and I have a sneaking notion away down in my boots that this is only a plain statement of facts." The Major is too brond a man to be jealous of a woman, and he positively glowed as he told of the work his wife had done both for kimself and the State, and recounted her popularity there. Like Senator Moody, he is a strong suffragist, and in speaking of that he declared that the devotion of our women during the war had made him so. When he had seen tender wives and mothers yielding up their loved ones so unmurmaringly, though with breaking hearts; and others, in the hos-

home, using their slender stock of pin-money and toiling to get up fairs, preparing boxes of good things to send to the army, he felt that nothing he enjoyed was too good for the women of his country. When he was nominated for Congress his wife was by his side, as usual, and was sitting in one of the boxes of the opera house at his elbow as he stood on the stage making his speech of acceptance and thanks. At its close, determined that she should have her share of all his goods, including the honors achieved, as

they were, together-not the wife's usual

stingy third either, but half-a big half at

pitals and on the field after the battle, caring

for the poor, shattered boys, and yet others at

that-he referred to her something like this: "And now, gentlemen, ladies and fellow-citizens, I want to say to you that there is a little woman here who deserves my public thanks also for the aid she has been to me in all my career. My wife, who has never faltered at anything that she thought would assist me." The house was in an uproar instantly, hats thrown up, feet stamping, hands clapping, and calls from all quarters for Mrs. Pickler. Judge Edgerton and another gentleman went into the box where she sat and induced her to stand up,

the Major, raising his lion-like voice so as to command attention, shouted: "Gentlemen, I want it distinctly understood that I am the only member of the Pickler familv that is running for Congress at present." This let him down, and after another storm

which increased the uproar tenfold. Finally,

of applause they subsided Hon. John A. Pickler takes his seat in the 51st Congress, and he, too, desires to be put on record as a champion of liberal pension legisla-

Major and Mrs. Pickler are accompanied by Miss Ault, a sister of Mrs. Pickler, who is a bright, intelligent young woman, and likely to be a very popular one. She is a useful member of the family also, acting as the Major's private

MUSTERED OUT.

RIDGWAY .- At the Madison House, Chicago, Jan. , from heart failure, D. J. Ridgway, aged 50. He was a native of Pottsville, Pa., from which piace he enlisted early in 1861, and was among the first troops that reached Washington. At the close of the war he settled in his native home and engaged in the coal business with his father. In 1878 he went to Chicago, and most of the time was in the employ of the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. He was a member of U. S. Grant Post, No. 28, Chiengo, which took the body in charge and sent it to his native

home for burial RICHARDS.-At his home in Washington, D. C., Jan. 11. Thomas F. Richards, aged 71. He was in the 8th N. Y. Cav. during the war and served until distil a short time previous to his death. Davis .- At his home in North Wayne.

6, Nathan Davis, Co. G, 16th Me., aged 66. He was a member of Albert H. Frost Post, No. 2. Powers.-At his bome in Boston, Mass., James Powers, aged 64. He was one of the most prominent old-time minstrels, and a member of the Regimental Veteran Association and Post 7, G.A.R. Frits. -At Lockport, N. Y., Jan. II, of heart dis-ease, Maj. James F. Fitts, aged 51. He was a vet-eran, having served with distinction under Gen. Banks in the Southwest. He was a lawyer of marked ability, but in his later years was devoted to literature. He leaves a widow and six children. CHAPMAN.-At his home, near Stanleyville, O., Dec. 2, 1889, of chronic diarrhea and other diseases, the result of his army life, Himm A. Chapman, Co. H, 92d O., aged 48 years and six months. wounded at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863. Leaves a wife and four children. SHURY .- At his home, near Lickdale, Pa., Dec. 19, E. B. Shuey, Co. H, 104th Pa., aged 51 years,

He was wounded through the shoulder at the bat-tle of Cedar Creek. He was buried by the memhers of Sedgwick Post, No. 42, of which he was a member. Leaves a wife. COOLBAUGH. - At his home, in Los Angeles, Cal., an. 2, of a gunshot wound received in the war, John H. Coolbaugh. He was a member of Post to. 106, Los Angeles. He leaves a wife. MOLLESON, - At his home, in New York City, Jan.

 of Bright's disease, George P. Molleson, a son of the late George P. Molleson, ex-Altorney-General of the State of New Jersey. He was born in New Brunswick, N. J., on Aug. 21, 1840. He entered Rutger's College, but left before the end of his course to enter the house of E. Butterick, where he emained for 25 years up to the time of his death. Molleson served in the war, and was a Royal Arch

Davis, -At Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 11, of apoplexy, Theodore R. Davis, aged 50. He was a member of the firm of H. C. Howells & Co., 519 Broadway, wholesale carriage trade for many years. He was a native of New Haven; Captain of Co. B, 15th Conn., and was in Libby Prison. He was a member of the Brooklyn Congregational Club, the Legion of Honor, and Winehester Post, G.A.R. SIMMONS.-At La Plato, Mo., recently, of disability, the result of his army service. Richard Simmons, aged 68 years. He leaves a wife, Donge.-At Delphos, Kan., Dec. 3, 1889, D. W.

Dodge, 2d Wis, Cav. SAVAGE.—At Marengo, Ind., Dec. 16, 1889, from isease contracted in the service, Wm. D. Savage, Co. D, 66th Ind., aged 46 years. He was a prisoner for 17 months, being confined in Andersonville and other prisons. He was a member of Hammond she denies the least suspicion of strong minded- | Post, No. 231.